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From the Baltimore Monument. A FOLLY CURED.

BY MISS A. M. T. BUCHAN.

"What care I, maidens, though his name
Be all unmet for song or story?"

[New Song.]

"Ned! brother Ned! just listen here!
Married at — on —, Jonas Jen-
kins, esq., to Miss Scott; Jonas Jen-
kins! ha! ha! ha!—who would have ever
dreamed that a girl of Helen Scott's
taste could marry a man with a name
like that! Jonas Jenkins! Mrs. Jonas
Jenkins! how it sounds!"

"Well, Clara, what's in a name?"
"Shocking! if there's any thing I do
detest as much as a vulgar name, it is a
hackneyed quotation."

"Humph!—I was going to add, how-
ever, that your friend Helen has made
what her circle would call an excellent
match. I know Jenkins well. He is a
man of fine person, fine abilities, and yet
more, fine fortune."

"And what of all that, with such a
name?" I would not marry Apollo, en-
dowed with Fortune's purse, if he bore a
name like that."

"Ahem."
"You need not look so quizzical."

"So what?"

"You know my notions about names,
long ago, Edward."

"I thought I had cured you of them
long ago, Clara."

"No, indeed! I don't intend to be cur-
ed, so long as I have reason on my side.
Such names as Johnson, Jackson, Thom-
son, to say nothing of Smith, Green,
Brown, and Black, which can be so easily
traced to their sources, are my aversion;
they are so very parvenue."

"Parvenue! what a word for an Amer-
ican girl! I suppose, then, that such as
Delmot, and Marimer, and Montague,
and Fitz and St. that would suit
your fancy better."

"Nonsense! I am not so silly as to go
to trashy old novels for names. I would
as soon think of selecting Belinda and
Dorinda and Malissa for christian names.
I like those that bear something conse-
quential in them—something respectable—
something—"

"Aristocratic—that's the word you are
ashamed to let out—something of How-
ard and Sydney, or Herbert would do—
ha! ha!"

"Exactly," and Clara Calvert ran out
of the room to escape her brother's rail-
lery.

"We must rid her of this foible," re-
marked Edward, gravely, to his elder
sister, Gertrude, who was now at home
for the first time after leaving it as a
bride, and who sat smiling at the collo-
quy.

"I had intended, Clara," said Edward,
"to invite my friend, William Benson, to
visit me this summer, but am now in-
duced to change my mind."

"You mean the young man who took
half the honors from you at college, and
who delivered that oration so full of every
thing so beautiful and original, which
I admired so much when I read it?"

"The very same, and I have con-
cluded that his common name might
prevent you from receiving him as he de-
serves. Your etymological skill might
make the disagreeable discovery through
it, that one of his ancestors was the
son of a man named Ben."

Clara looked a little confused—"You
know I wouldn't mind that in your
friend, though."

"Notwithstanding, I shall not submit
him to your condescension," returned
Edward as he left her.

The next evening Clara and her sis-
ter were sitting together in the parlor—
"In dusk, ere stars were lit or candles
brought," the latter looking musingly
upon the twilight, and the former
thoughtlessly twanging her guitar, "I'll
play that old drawl, 'Days of absence,'
for you, Ger," said she; "I know you
are thinking about Henry, ain't you?"

As she spoke, Edward ushered a gen-
tlemen into the room, introducing—"my
sisters, Mrs. Huntley and Miss Calvert—
my friend, Mr. Demijohn."

Clara sat for a moment as if thunder-
struck, and then gave a nudge of unmis-
taken import to Gertrude, who with her
usual lady-like composure had commenced
addressing the stranger. "I wonder
how he can look?" thought she, "his
voice, at all events, does not sound as if
it came out of a Demijohn." It was very
melodious, and in his reply to her sis-
ter particularly graceful, yet still she
feared to speak, lest a word might bring
her ill-suppressed laugh altogether out
with it.

At length the lamps were lighted, and
Clara eagerly surveyed the visitor. He
was what her young lady friends would
have pronounced decidedly a very excel-
lent looking fellow; a phrase of course
too hackneyed to be taken up by her fas-
tidious lips. His features were remark-
ably handsome, and wore an expression
which proved the bump of mirth conspicu-
ous on his well developed forehead by
no means misplaced, and which should
not fail to be attractive to a damsel as vi-
cious as the one engaged in the scrui-
tiny.

The conversation of the visitor was so
fascinating that Clara's risibility soon
yielded to it; and before an hour she
caught herself regretting from the bottom
of her heart that there should have been
just cause to give it rise. "Poor man!"
how much is he to be pitied!" said she
to herself; "with conceptions and sensi-
bilities such as he must have, talk as he
does, how well he must be aware of the
ludicrousness of his name, and how
keenly he must feel it!" And when he
had taken leave for the night, her com-
panions would not allow her to finish
the jest she had thought it necessary to
attempt at his expense.

The gentleman called again the next
morning, and Clara was yet more pleas-
ed with him by day-light than she had
been the evening before, and by no means
dissatisfied when her brother told her
that he had invited his friend to pass a
few days in the family. "He is a very
interesting man," said she, and she fell
into a deep study. A ray of hope shot
across her mind. Perhaps his first name
might be more agreeable. She question-
ed Edward accordingly.

"Name again?" returned he, raising
his finger.

"I am sure I have an excuse for it
now," replied Clara, seriously.

"Well, here is his card."

Clara snatched it eagerly:—"John M.
Demijohn; forgive me, Edward, but—
really—I can't help laughing! it is
such a very absurd name!—you must
confess that yourself!"

Edward and Gertrude both smiled.

Mr. D—, for so Clara arranged his
name in her reveries, soon became dis-
tinguished among them. Edward, a com-
petent judge in matters of that kind, held
his talents and attainments in high es-
timation. Gertrude believed him to be as
superior in character as intellect, and
Clara herself thought him the most pol-
ished gentleman she had ever seen. He
accompanied her music to her ut-
most satisfaction, read exquisitely, was
an admirable horseman; in short, he
possessed innumerable attractions, and
with these in view, the consequences
may be guessed.

Mr. D—'s visit had been lengthen-
ed to better than a month, when one
morning, when he had been idly screw-
ing the keys of Clara's guitar for some
minutes whilst she sat working near him,
he stopped suddenly, and announced his
intention of making his departure the
next day.

Clara started and endeavored to raise
her eyes to his face, but they would not
obey her, and then as ineffectually she
attempted to speak.

The gentleman rose, struck the guitar
against the table till the strings vibrated;
picked up a sheet of music and threw it
down again; opened his lips as if there was
something to be said, but did not succeed
in getting it out, and abruptly hurried
from the room.

"Oh! how I wish Gertrude was here!"
half sobbed Clara. Gertrude had left
the week before.

Edward entered. "Why, Clara, child,
exclaimed he, "what is the matter? Look
up here; why, upon my word, your eyes
are quite red! how could you have so
little taste as to sit with a gentleman in
that trim?—let's hear what she says."

"Nothing, brother Edward."

"Is that all? Oh, then, I need not
concern myself about you. I have reason
to do so about something else, though.
Demijohn intends leaving us
to-morrow, did he tell you so? Really,
Clara, you seem as much agitated at my
news as any young lady could be who
had serious aspirations to become Mrs.
John M. Demijohn."

Clara burst into tears.

Edward paused a moment, and then
went on. "You don't usually let my
teasing distress you so, Clara; I beg par-
don. But to our subject. I have not
asked him to prolong his stay; I think
it best to allow the poor fellow to go
whilst he has a little remnant of his
heart to take with him, which would
certainly not be the case if he remained
much longer with you. As it is, I found
it necessary to give him a hint of your
prejudices about names, and left him to
infer that of course his case would be
hopeless."

"Edward! how could you!" interrupted
Clara, with a sob; "don't, I beg, think
of my folly any more."

"I must and will, Clara, till I know
you are cured of it."

"So I am, indeed, altogether."

"Are you sure? quite sure?"

"Dear Edward, for pity's sake, don't
jest now."

"I have no objection to believing you;
but there are others to be convinced of it
besides myself," said her brother becom-
ing through a window to his guest, who
immediately joined them; "and first of
all, Benson, here—my old friend Wil-
liam Benson; don't get so pale, Clara;
why, what frightens you? this name is
not more frightful than John M. Demijohn,
is it? You may debate that point
between yourselves, however, and in
half an hour or so I will be in again to
hear your conclusions."

A week or two after, Gertrude receiv-
ed a letter from Edward, of which a pas-
sage ran thus: "And lastly, dear Ger-
trude, our old plot succeeded admirably.
Benson endured the sobriquet until I was
convinced that she would gladly have
shared it with him; and now, though of
course she is not sorry that he is rid of
it, (as who would be?) I think the whim
is pretty fairly eradicated. You and Hen-
ry must hurry back as soon as possible,
to instruct the younger folks in the du-
ties of married life, for Benson is ur-
gent to assume them, and in spite of my
wiser judgment, has persuaded our
little sis, that at eighteen she is quite ad-
vanced enough in reason and years for
their apprehension and fulfillment."

The Three Friends of Brus- sels.

A NARRATIVE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

Some years ago there resided at Brussels
three young men, named Charles Daran-
court, Theodore de Valmont, and Ernest
de St. Maure, whose friendship for each
other was of so ardent a nature, that they
were generally known by the title of
The Inseparables. The first link which
bound these youths together was the re-
markable circumstance of their having
been all three born on one day, and, being
all of good families, they had been con-
stant playfellows in childhood, had studied
at the same academy as schoolboys, and
had become members of the same uni-
versity in their more advanced years.
Through all these stages of their existence,
they had exhibited the same unvarying
affection for one another, and had display-
ed great similarity in their tastes, feelings,
and pursuits. On reaching manhood,
however, circumstances led them, as might
have been expected, to adopt different
courses of life. Darancourt, the son of
an eminent physician, selected the pro-
fession of the law as the road to eminence
and respectability in the world. St.
Maure, whose father was a nobleman of
decayed fortunes, chose the army as most
suitable to his birth and pretensions.
De Valmont, on the other hand, preferred
the captivating study of letters and the
fine arts to the pursuit of any positive
profession; and the circumstances of his
father, a retired colonel of engineers,
enabled the young man, for the time at
least, to indulge his tastes in this respect.

Ernest de St. Maure, at the period
when this narrative takes its date, had
not yet joined the army, but the imperial
mandate (for Brussels was then within
the dominions of Napoleon) was looked
for daily, and Count de St. Maure and
his lady were sadly preparing their minds
for parting with their only and beloved
son. At this time it was that Charles
Daran-court, who had been recently ad-
mitted a member of the masonic fraternity,
took an opportunity of suggesting to young
St. Maure the propriety of entering the
same society. Darancourt's counsel was
founded on certain stories told of soldiers
having fallen into the hands of the enemy,
and having been saved by discovering a
brother-mason in some of the captives.
"Now, who knows," cried the young
barrister, with the ardour of friendship,
"but you, St. Maure, may be thrown
into a similar situation, and may escape
by the like means?" Though disposed
to look upon the mysteries of masonry as
a useless humbug, St. Maure allowed
himself to be persuaded by his friend,
and promised to undergo initiation at an
early day. At the same time he would
consent only on condition of Darancourt
himself acting as sole initiator, which
the barrister, however irregular the pro-
ceeding might be, professed his willing-
ness to undertake.

During the Sunday immediately follow-
ing the day on which this conversa-
tion took place, Count de St. Maure's
house was observed to be shut up by the
neighbours. None of the inmates, at
least, were seen to issue from it, though
they had ever been remarkable for their
punctuality in attendance on the services
of the church. The neighbours, however,
merely concluded some of them to be ill.
But about eight o'clock in the evening
Charles Darancourt and Theodore de
Valmont called, in order to spend a social
hour with the family. Their repeated
knockings at the door remaining un-
answered, they at length alarmed the
neighbourhood. The door was burst
open, and to the horror of the spectators,
four murdered bodies were found in the
various bedrooms. The corpses, whose
throats were shockingly cut, were those
of the Count de St. Maure, his lady, and
their two servants. It was also found
that a desk had been broken open, and
plundered of valuable jewels, known to
have been there. On this appalling
discovery, Darancourt, whose friendship
for the family was well known, appeared
at first paralysed with grief. When he
recovered from his trance-like stupor, he
rushed from the house, exclaiming,
"My friend! my dear Ernest! Where
is my poor friend?" This exclamation
called the minds of the spectators, for the
first time, to the circumstance of young
St. Maure's absence. The authorities
were speedily called to the spot, and
among other steps taken, a search was
instituted for Ernest de St. Maure. De
Valmont, who retained much more pre-
sence of mind than Darancourt had ex-

hibited, conducted in person the search
for Ernest. But the whole of Brussels
was examined in vain. The young man
was to be seen nowhere.

At the solemn investigation which took
place into the whole of this tragic affair,
circumstances came out which tended
strongly to fix the guilt of parricide on
the missing youth. A penknife, marked
with his initials, was found near the
scene of slaughter covered with blood.
This, to all appearance, was the instru-
ment with which the murders had been
committed. Rewards were offered for
the apprehension of young St. Maure,
and in the estimation of all men he was
accounted a parricide, until, on the sixth
morning after the murders, a new turn
was given to the affair by the discovery
of the youth's body in a stagnant well in
the outskirts of the city. At first, indeed,
as no wound was seen on the body, it
was only thought that he had added self-
destruction to his other crimes; but, on a
more minute examination, a small punc-
ture was detected on the breast, immedi-
ately over the heart. This had well nigh
been passed over as a trifling and acci-
dental scratch. At the urgent entreaty
of one surgeon, however, the chest was
thoroughly laid open, when it was found
that the heart had been pierced to its cen-
tre by a sharp instrument of exceeding
minuteness, in a direct line with the ex-
ternal puncture. This obviously had been
the cause of death. As the young man
could not thus have slain himself, and then
conveyed his body to the well, it became
apparent to all that Ernest de St. Maure
also had fallen a victim to the same con-
spiracy which had overwhelmed his parents.

This, at all events, was the strong pre-
sumption; and so satisfactory did the dis-
covery appear to the authorities, that they
laid the son in the same grave with his
parents, thus clearing his memory, as far
as they could, from the dreadful charge
of being a parricide. The arguments of
Charles Darancourt were chiefly instru-
mental in procuring this justice for his
departed friend. The young advocate
displayed in this cause all the warmth
of sorrowing affection, and all the power
of forensic genius.

No further light was thrown on the
fate of the St. Maures, until some weeks
after the tragical event. Several papers
were then discovered in an esbriote by
the late count's brother, which threw a
dark suspicion on one of the most inti-
mate friends of the deceased—on Theod-
ore de Valmont. It appeared by these
documents that De Valmont had fixed
his affections on Emily Duplessis, a
beautiful young lady, who returned his
passion, in spite of a long-standing quar-
rel between their families. Ernest de St.
Maure and Charles Darancourt had been
De Valmont's only confidants, and had
assisted him in procuring interviews
with the object of his affections. Being
thus occasionally brought into contact
with the young lady, Ernest de St. Maure
had himself been inspired with a deep
and unhappy passion for Emily Du-
plessis. He had confessed this to Dar-
ancourt, and had at the same time declar-
ed his resolution to root it out of his
mind, and to die rather than injure De
Valmont. But the passion had not been
so easily overcome, and De Valmont had
at length become aware of the truth. This
led to a series of letters between him and
St. Maure, which letters were now dis-
covered. In some passages of these, De
Valmont reasoned with Ernest as with a
brother on the subject of his misplaced
passion, while in others Theodore used
language, that now bore a most unfortu-
nate aspect. "You know me too well,"
said De Valmont in one letter, "not to
feel convinced, that, independently of all
other motives, an innate sense of what is
due to my own honour would urge me
to inflict the most ample vengeance on
the head of him who could avail himself
of my unbounded confidence to estrange
from me the affections of my adored Em-
ily." These, and other passages of the
discovered correspondence, admitted of
an inference so unfavorable to Theodore
de Valmont, that the authorities, on having
the letters laid before them, immediately
took him into custody. Various other
circumstances of a disadvantageous nature
came subsequently into view. It was
remembered, by those who had been pre-
sent, how comparatively little emotion had
been shown by Theodore on the discov-
ery of the murdered bodies, while Daran-
court had displayed such agonizing grief
and horror. Besides, De Valmont, it now
appeared, had been met and recognized
near the scene of guilt on the night of
the murders. When asked to explain
where he had been, De Valmont showed
manifest confusion, and said he had been
visiting a friend, but positively refused
to name that friend. And, moreover, a
respectable female came forward, who
asserted that on the third or fourth day
after the tragedy, she had washed a shirt
for the prisoner, the right sleeve of which
was clothed with blood. The explanation
which De Valmont gave of this circum-
stance was confused and improbable. On
these grounds of suspicion, Theodore de
Valmont was appointed to take his trial
for the murder of the St. Maures, though
no one could even imagine a reason for
his having included the parents in that

revenge which Ernest alone seemed to
have merited at his hands.

Charles Darancourt was unremitting
in his attempts to sustain his imprisoned
friend under the heavy affliction of such
a charge as this. To Darancourt Theodore
confided the task of communicating the
intelligence of this accusation to Emily
Duplessis. The young lady was so dread-
fully affected as to sink into a violent fe-
ver, during the ravings of which she re-
vealed to her parents the fact of her hav-
ing not only loved De Valmont, but of her
having been recently united to him by
a private marriage. This information,
which she did not gain say on recovering
partially from her illness, had the effect
of widening the circle implicated in these
dark transactions, since the parents of
Emily had the grief of seeing her fate
bound up with that of one on whom a
charge rested of the most atrocious kind.
Their previous hostility to the De Val-
monts—the parents might perhaps have
readily got over; but there was now deep
disgrace attending any connection with
the very name of De Valmont. The dis-
covery of the marriage was therefore con-
cealed.

The morning allotted for De Valmont's
trial arrived. The officers went to his
cell to remove him, but lo! the place was
empty! The prisoner had undermined the
cell, and escaped by scaling the prison
walls. On the table lay a letter addressed
to Mademoiselle Duplessis, which was
opened by the authorities, and was found
to contain an animated and solemn
assertion of the writer's innocence. But,
seeing circumstances to bear against him,
he had resolved (the letter said) to take
the only visible mode of saving his life,
in the hope of one day proving his
innocence; and until this was established,
he never would return (he said) to
Brussels. An energetic search was made
for Theodore de Valmont, but it proved
fruitless.

Thus was justice again baffled, at a
time when it had fixed, in its own belief,
on the true criminal. But Theodore's
letter, which was long and eloquently
pathetic, made a deep impression in his
favour on many persons, and among them,
on the parents of his wife, Emily
Duplessis, or rather De Valmont. On
conversing with their daughter, they
moreover learned that Theodore had been
visiting Emily on the night of the mur-
ders, and had hurt his right arm in cross-
ing the garden wall of her father's house.
Not knowing that Emily in her illness
had revealed the marriage, De Valmont
would not betray the secret, and hence
his confused answers when questioned,
as already mentioned. Knowing these
things, Emily's parents longed for The-
odore's return, which might now have
been comparatively safe. But he could
not be heard of any where. The parents
now consented to the open acknowl-
edgment of their daughter's marriage with
the absent Theodore, which consent Em-
ily had strong reasons for entreating from
them. When Theodore had been absent
seven months his wife gave birth to a son,
for whom Charles Darancourt stood spon-
sor at the font. Darancourt on this oc-
casion, after pledging to the mother and
child, called on the guests present to join
him in drinking "to the happy return of
the absent father, and may his innocence
soon be established!" Strange to say,
this wish seemed in some measure fulfil-
led, not many days after its utterance,
in a manner that deeply affected him who
uttered it. A cart was stopped one night
at the city barrier by one of the collectors
of the impost. No contraband goods
were found in the cart, but, in the act of
search, a small box fell off, and was
crushed by one of the wheels. The col-
lector assisted in gathering up its con-
tents, and while doing so, picked up a
brilliant diamond brooch. The collector
had been once in the service of the Count
de St. Maure, and instantly recognised
the brooch, which was of great value, as
having belonged to that nobleman. The
cart was taken into custody, and, on
examination, stated that he had been em-
ployed by a gentleman to carry trunks
and various articles of furniture to a coun-
try house about a mile distant from Brus-
sels. Being asked the gentleman's name,
the man readily gave it as "Monsieur
Daran-court, the younger, residing in the
Grand Square."

Charles Darancourt was ere long, as
his friend De Valmont had been before
him, consigned to a prison on the charge
of murdering the St. Maures. The
strange fate which had thus caused sus-
picion to fall on the very dearest friends
of the deceased, made the case most re-
markable in the eyes of all men. Charles
Daran-court was brought fairly to trial.
He defended himself with equal calmness
and ability, declaring the brooch to have
been given to him in a present by the
Count de St. Maure. On the other hand,
the collector proved that the count had
ever seemed to regard the brooch as the
most valuable of his family jewels, and
had once refused it in the witness's hear-
ing, to his own son. There was, on the
very face of it, an improbability in the
notion that a man of small fortune, like
the count, should give away a jewel of
such value as a mere friendly present. It
was further proved that Ernest de St.

Maure had been last seen entering the
prisoner's house, on the night before his
disappearance; and on being called for-
ward to tell what they knew, Charles
Daran-court's three servants were found to
have been all sent out of the way on var-
ious errands, on the night in question.
A chain of presumptive evidence of this
nature was established against Daran-
court, and, in despite of the talent with
which he defended himself, he was con-
demned to die for the murder of the St.
Maures.

Charles Darancourt solemnly protested
his innocence, and continued to repeat
the assertion during the interval spent in
awaiting the fulfillment of his sentence.
The fatal day at length came, and the
prisoner was led out to the scaffold, to
die an ignominious death in presence
of assembled thousands, who looked on
with strangely mingled feelings of pity
and satisfaction, caused by the ambiguous
and mysterious nature of the case. The
majority of the spectators could not bring
their minds to believe in the commission
of such wholesale murders by one man, and
that man an ingenious youth and a dear
friend of the sufferer. But the decision
of the law, though it could not remove
doubt, was not to be opposed. When
all was ready on the scaffold, and eternity
immediately before him, Charles Daran-
court pulled from his bosom a sealed
packet, and handed it to the priest in
attendance, with directions that it should
be given after his death to his father.
The fatal cord was about to be fixed,
when a loud shout arose from the popu-
lace, and the crowd was seen opening
up to permit the passage of a horseman
accompanied by several soldiers. "A
respite!" was the cry. The populace,
already excited by this event, were still
more so when they beheld the horseman
springing to the scaffold, embrace the
prisoner, and then advance to address them-
selves. It was Theodore de Valmont!

He spoke at some length to the multitude,
telling them that, on hearing of Daran-
court's condemnation, he had flown to
Paris, and had detailed the whole circum-
stances to the emperor, who had been
thus moved to grant a respite. "I knew
my own innocence," continued Theodore,
"and I could not doubt that my beloved
friend was equally innocent with myself.
Our intimacy with the unfortunate de-
ceased has well nigh brought death on both
of us, for that intimacy is our sole crime.
The mystery which hangs over this sad
story heaven will clear up in its own
good time." The shouts of the people
rose joyfully on the air, for the words of
De Valmont carried conviction with them.

What were the feelings of Charles
Daran-court on being thus snatched from
the grave? He retained all his calmness,
and merely uttered a few broken sen-
tences, expressive of gratitude to heaven
for his liberation from the charge of being
a murderer and a robber. He then
turned mildly to the priest, and requested
the restoration of the packet. The priest
was about to comply when one of the
attendant officers snatched it from the
holy father's hands, declaring it to be his
duty to retain and show it to his superiors.
The prisoner quietly remonstrated against
this seizure of papers relating only to
private family affairs. But the officer
was obstinate. Darancourt and De Val-
mont were then conveyed to prison, as
the respite ordered, till the emperor's
will should be further known. On reach-
ing prison, Charles Darancourt immedi-
ately communicated with his friends, and
protested anew against the seizure of his
papers. The authorities did not listen to
his request.

Well might Darancourt struggle for
the repossession of that fatal packet! Be-
lieving death inevitable, Darancourt had
there made a confession—and what a
confession! A confession of five cool
and deliberate murders effected by him
without an accomplice! The following
is an abstract of that paper's contents:
Having formed a deep attachment to Em-
ily Duplessis, Darancourt had resolved
to cut off both De Valmont and Ernest
de St. Maure, as obstacles in his way.
Ernest fell first into his power. This
victim came to the house of Darancourt
to be initiated into the mysteries of ma-
sonry. Under pretence of performing
these, Darancourt had contrived to bind
the young man so that he could not
either hand nor foot, and had then opened
the victim's dress, and thrust a bait-
ing needle between the ribs into the
centre of the heart! Ernest de St. Maure
died instantly, almost without a groan.
Taking a key, by which the deceased let
himself into his own house at night,
from Ernest's pocket, and also a pen-
knife, Darancourt then carried the body
by a back road to a neighboring well,
and threw it in. He then hurried to the
Count de St. Maure's house, let himself
in, and murdered the master of the house,
his wife, and his two domestics, while
sleeping in their beds. The principal
motive for Darancourt's entering the
house was the desire to gain possession
of a bond for 5000 francs, which, out
of his slender means, the count had lent
the young lawyer, to prosecute his ju-
dicial. The murder of the servants, and,
indeed, of the other victims also, was
committed lest they should disturb him

in the robbery of the house, which proved a temptation too strong to be overcome when the murderer found the chance in his power. Family jewels and cash to a considerable amount were the price of his guilt. By leaving the pen-knife, Darancourt hoped to throw suspicion on the son of the count; and this really turned out as he had anticipated, though the unexpected opening of the old well had subverted that part of the expected issue. Darancourt had doomed De Valmont to death at the first opportunity.

This fearful revelation—from the murder's own hand—filled the minds of the people of Brussels with the deepest horror. Had the packet been returned to the guilty Darancourt, mystery, it seemed probable, would have permanently hung over the fate of the St. Maures; for the accomplished hypocrite, who had shed so much blood, seemed to know naught of conscience or its stings. When he was again taken to the scaffold, it was amid the execrations of multitudes, and no man's pity followed the wretch into eternity. His crimes had been committed with as little remorse, and under as unnatural circumstances, as any that ever disgraced the annals of mankind.

Theodore de Valmont was restored to the arms of his beloved Emily, and enjoyed as perfect happiness as ever falls to human lot. In the close concealment which he was compelled to preserve after his flight, he had not heard of the acknowledgment of the marriage, otherwise he would probably have braved all danger, and returned earlier to Brussels. This narrative, as the *Oriental Herald* (from which we derive the materials of this article) informs us, is founded upon facts which really occurred.

Circular Letter

TO THE
FREEMEN OF WAKE, ORANGE
AND PERSON.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and being convinced that I shall not have it in my power to attend all the public gatherings of the people in the district, I am forced to resort to a circular to make known my political sentiments. Ever since I was capable of forming an opinion on political matters, I have adhered to the principles of the Republican party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-'99—which supported the rights of the states, a strict construction of the Constitution, and condemned the general welfare doctrine—a doctrine which, if carried into full operation, would create a consolidated government, and render nugatory all the specific grants of power contained in the Constitution, and ultimately remove all checks on those in power.

Governed by these principles, I am opposed to the SUB-TREASURY—for I am unable to discover any clause in the Constitution which authorizes the adoption of such a plan; on the other hand, there appears to be a strong desire on the very face of the Constitution, to guard against the tendency of such a measure.

I am opposed to the system, because it will ultimately create a GOVERNMENT BANK, under the control of one man.

I am also opposed to the system, because it seeks to establish two separate and distinct currencies. Bank Notes for the People, and Gold and Silver for the Office-holders—thereby enabling the servants of the people to speculate on them.

It will also give the purse of the country into the hands of the President, who already has the army and navy under his control, is the source of all patronage, and has the superintendence of all the contracts of the government. Rely upon it, whenever the people surrender to the President the purse of the nation, at no distant day thereafter, their liberties will be destroyed; for all history tells us that such an union has overturned all Republics that have existed before us.

I likewise object to this policy of the sub-Treasury, because it seeks and has a tendency to destroy the credit system, by which the honest poor man is enabled to compete with his rich neighbor in all the occupations of life.

Fellow-citizens, it is a dangerous experiment, and when first proposed in Congress, in 1835, was voted down by the friends of the Administration. After the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank, the then President recommended the deposit of the public money in the several state banks, and, upon his retirement from public life, he declared he "left the country prosperous and happy;" and in all his messages, he has declared his preference of the state bank deposit system. And the Secretary of the Treasury declared, in his reports, that the government would not lose one cent by the state banks, selected as depositories during General Jackson's administration. Why then change a system which works so well, and resort to another experiment? Our government has existed for upwards of sixty years, and we have had a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson as Presidents—all able men; and why has it happened, that this sub-Treasury panacea for all the evils of our money affairs, remained undiscovered until the present administration? Why is it necessary now, any more than heretofore? Beware of it. It is a wolf in a sheep's clothing.

I am in favor of a reduction of the expenditures of the government, which have increased to the alarming and enormous sum of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOL-

LARS! It is contended that those in power are not responsible for such prodigious waste of the public funds; but I hold that the President, having a veto on all laws, is responsible to the people for not checking such great extravagance. Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, and a searching examination into the various departments, are absolutely necessary, and if elected, I shall use my humble abilities to effect that object.

I am and always have been opposed to the scheme of the administration to give away the Public Lands to the states in which they lie, thereby depriving the old states of their share of this common fund of all the states. I am against all graduation bills, and shall advocate an equal distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, whenever it may not be necessary to keep the money to pay the debts of the government.

I should resist zealously the reception by Congress of any petition on the subject of the abolition of slavery, either in the district, in the territories, or the states, or for the discontinuance of the slave trade between the states. I am also opposed to the reception of petitions proposing to establish international relations between the United States and the Republic of Hayti—a government of blacks, who cut the throats of their masters and established a government. Your late representative, Dr. MONTGOMERY, voted to receive a petition of the latter description. A petition to keep up national intercourse and courtesy between us, and a nation, which are now doing, and will continue to do, every thing they can, to incite our slaves to insurrection and bloodshed.

When a committee of investigation was proposed at the last session of Congress, to bring to light the defalcations—amounting to millions of dollars—of Swartwout, Price and others, and it was desired to have an impartial committee appointed by the ballot of the members of the House, your representative voted to give the appointment of the committee to ONE MAN, and he a thorough going party man. I consider this a party vote, an anti-Republican vote, which, had it been successful, would have shut out all light from the people, as to the frauds which have been practised on the country, by means of her officeholders.

Many of you suppose that Dr. MONTGOMERY is opposed to Banks, but recollect, he voted for what is called Bob Martin's Bank, when he is a member of the Legislature, which would have been as clear a violation of the Constitution as could have been devised. Even after this vote, he would have you believe he is in favor of the hard money system! Besides this vote of the Doctor's, at the session of 1833-'4, on the question of the passage of the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, he voted in the affirmative. (See Journal, page 92.) And on the question of the passage of the bill to charter the Bank of Roanoke, in Leaksville, at the same session, Doctor Montgomery voted likewise in the affirmative. (Page 103.) He also, at the same time, voted in favor of the proposition to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank in Lincoln. (Page 117.)

As regards the next Presidential election, which takes place in 1840, I deem it only necessary to say, that it is not now known who are to be the candidates. I should prefer some one who has kept aloof from the party prejudices and bickerings of the day, and who would go into office with a determination to be the President of the whole PEOPLE, instead of being the leader of a party, dispensing the offices and emoluments of the Government, to none but those who will bow at the footstool of his power. As a citizen, I shall exercise my right of suffrage according to the best of my judgment. I acknowledge the right of instruction, and, if elected, and the Presidential Election should be carried to the House of Representatives, I should consider it my duty to vote for that person who received a majority of the suffrages in the district, although he might not be the one I personally preferred. It will be your vote and not mine. And I conceive the representative is bound to reflect the wishes of his constituents.

There are other subjects connected with your Army, Navy and the Exploring Expedition, to which I might recur, but I will only solicit your attention to the defalcations of the public officers, amounting to about ten millions of dollars. It cannot escape your observation, that there has been a shameful degree of negligence, if not corruption, in some of the officers whose duty it was to prevent such defalcations. Men have been suffered to remain in office, after they had repeatedly violated the laws regulating the conduct of public collectors, in not making monthly and quarterly returns, and others have been permitted to go, year after year, without giving the official bonds required by law. Look at the cases of Price, Swartwout, Gratiot, and several others. Could such things be if the laws were strictly enforced? But I am taxing too much of your patience. To my fellow-citizens of Wake, I owe a debt of gratitude which I am forced to acknowledge, but which I shall never be able to repay. At a time when I most needed assistance, they extended me their relief, encouraged me by their words, and bestowed on me evidences of their confidence, when laboring under poverty and misfortune. These things I can never forget; and should I be called to serve you in the Congress of the nation, that additional mark of your generosity and confidence, will be a strong inducement for me to serve you to the

best of my capacity. I shall endeavor to see as many of my fellow-citizens throughout the district, as the short period before the Election will admit, and will take pleasure in submitting to any who may desire it, my opinions on any of the political questions of the day.

I am, fellow-citizens,
Your obedient servant and friend.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD.
June, 1839.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A NEW TRICK.
We understand that an individual in one of the upper counties of this District, who cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for the attempt to gull his less informed neighbors, has possessed himself of a \$50 Treasury Note, which he exhibits to the poor people around him, as "Sub-Treasury money," or money of the Sub-Treasury Bank; telling them, that by establishing such a Bank, the people will be furnished with a currency at all times bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is scarcely credible that any person of character would descend to so shallow an artifice, or that it should have the power to deceive any. But displaced confidence in the man having induced some to believe the story, it is worth while to refute it.

These Treasury Notes are not money. They were issued by the United States because the Treasury was empty, on account of plunder and extravagance, and the Administration had to borrow money, and these are its notes, by which it promises to pay money thus borrowed. They are just such evidences of debt as one man who borrows money, gives to another from whom he borrows it, promising to pay him the principal with 6 per cent. interest. In this case, however, the people pay the principle and interest; and every one of those deluded voters has to pay a portion of the sum which their rich neighbors is to receive for his \$50 Treasury Note. He is entitled to his money with six per cent. interest, it is true, but they contribute to pay it to him. Just so it would be if the government were indeed to establish a Sub-Treasury Bank, and issue Notes bearing interest. This single individual perhaps, in all his neighborhood, might have the good fortune to receive one of those notes, and would be benefited by receiving interest on his money, whilst all the others would have to pay it to him, indirectly indeed, but not less surely.

But is it the design of the Administration to establish a Sub Treasury Bank? Such design has often been charged upon them, but they have denied it. Will a party that has put down a National Bank, because its great power was supposed to be dangerous to liberty, themselves create one, with not only the power to make money, and regulate its abundance or scarcity, but also with the addition of the already overwhelming power of the Executive? If the liberties of the country were in danger from a Bank which had the whole power and patronage of the government opposed to it, what would become of them if all that power and patronage were in league with the Bank? No scheme could be devised to make the Executive stronger; it would be too strong for the people who created and ought to control it. It is now too strong; but its present strength is weakness compared with what it would be with an absolute control over the currency of the country. Let the people beware, therefore, how they tolerate the idea of the government usurping so fatal a power, for fatal it would be to their prosperity and to their liberty. Let them frown upon all those who attempt to deceive them by false representations. That cause cannot be sound which requires such means to sustain it.

We make the following extracts from the Nashville Banner, in reply to Mr. Speaker Polk's declaration, that the Tariff, a national system of Internal Improvement, and the United States Bank, are of Federal origin.

Winnington Adv.

He calls a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the United States Bank, Federal measures. This is a gross perversion of truth and of the established history of the country. We have already quoted from the Senate Journal the votes of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren in favor of the Tariff of 1824, and the votes of leading Federalists against it! And how is this conclusive record evidence of the utter falsity of Col. Polk's assertion met by his organ in this place? Why, by the flippant remark, that the Tariff of 1828 was "a molehill to a mountain," and that the latter, which was "a bill of abominations" and calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, was opposed by "the distinguished democrats of the country." The Union's impudence is only equalled by its ignorance. We know that the Tariff of 1828 was opposed by certain distinguished democrats. It was opposed by Hugh L. White, then a member of the Senate, by John Tyler, of Va., by Nat. Macon, of N. C. and other distinguished Republicans. But by whom was this "mountain" of oppression, according to the Union, this "bill of abominations," according to Col. Polk, supported and fastened on the country? First in point of precedence stands Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, the Vice President. Who next? Silas Wright, the present Democratic Senator from New York, and the right arm of the Administration in the Senate. Who next? Thomas H. Benton. Who next? James Buchanan, of Pennsylv-

ania. Who next? Mahlon Dickinson, the Democratic Secretary of the Navy. These are the Democrats who fastened the Tariff of 1828 on the South, against the earnest remonstrances of Federal Massachusetts. So indignant were the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts at the passage of the bill, that one of their number, Mr. Hodges, immediately rose in his seat and moved to amend the caption by adding these words: "and to transfer the capital and industry of the New England States to other States in the Union!"

And yet Col. Polk entertains such a sovereign contempt for the intelligence of the people in Tennessee, that he is gravely attempting to make them believe that the Tariff was a monstrous Federal usurpation, and that it will be a declaration of principle on their part to support Mr. Clay, because he was in favor of it!

The same remarks will apply to the subject of the United States Bank and to a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government. They both sprang from the hot bed of Republicanism. The late United States Bank was recommended by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, chartered by a Republican Congress, and approved by that truly Republican President, Mr. Madison. The majority in the House was only nine votes. Of eight members from Republican South Carolina, seven voted for the bill, including Wilson Lumpkin and Alfred Calhoun, the present Democratic Senators in Congress from that State!

Of the system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, Mr. Calhoun justly claims the paternity. His speech on that subject in 1816 developed the most gigantic scheme ever proposed in the United States, embracing improvements from Maine to Louisiana.

From the Western Weekly Review.

WHIG AND TORY.

In a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to a friend, he says, that the proper distinction of Parties in a Republican Government is into Whig and Tory.

Mr. Jefferson then goes on and defines the terms whig and tory as follows:—"The Tories," he says, "are for strengthening the General Executive Government, but the Whigs are for strengthening the Representative Branch, as the bulwark against consolidation, which must ultimately generate monarchy."

The friends of Mr. Van Buren surely will not object to this application of terms, as it comes from their professed and acknowledged leader. We call no names, but we presume they understand their principles well enough to know which title rightfully belongs to them. They know who are for "strengthening the general executive government and who are for strengthening the representative branch."

The general executive government, or simply "The Executive," as it is frequently called in the newspapers, is composed of the President of the U. States and his cabinet officers, the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, the Navy, the War Department, Postmaster General; and Attorney General, who hold their offices at his will, and are responsible to his authority alone.

The General Executive Government is strengthening itself with frightful rapidity, and we call upon every freeman to look upon its daily extension of power with watchful and jealous eyes. The whigs are exerting all their power to diminish and weaken it. They are for strengthening the representative branch the congressional department of our government. They want members in congress who are responsible to the people, and who will faithfully represent the people. The Tories, as Mr. Jefferson says, are strengthening the general executive by sending members to congress, who will go there to do the will and sustain the interests of Martin Van Buren.

And every man who will sacrifice the political interests and feelings of the people, to the success of the power party, is sure of his reward. Martin Van Buren has, by virtue of his office, thousands of minor offices to bestow with salaries of from \$9000 downwards—and these are given to those who most faithfully sustain his interests. The constitution of the United States intended these offices should be filled with men, "honest, faithful and capable," who would perform their duties for the benefit and advantage of the people. Under the present administration, however, these offices are used as bribes to secure strength, and rewards to pay politicians for their support of Van Buren.

Mr. Jefferson had a good knowledge of human nature, and of the corrupting and tempting character of office and power—hence he wrote this great truth—which we hope every honest Van Burenite will lay to heart—"The Tories are for strengthening the General Executive Government, but the Whigs are for strengthening the Representative branch as the bulwark against consolidation which must ultimately generate monarchy."

A Definition.—We won't quarrel with the following definition:—"Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion; but in mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you have dealings, are the essential and distinguished characteristics of a gentleman."

Mr. Van Buren passed through Baltimore the other day, on his way to New York, in cog.

DEBTS OF HONOR—AFFAIRS OF HONOR.

M. B. a young fashionable and considerable wealth, being one evening at a house where play ran high, one of his old comrades, the Count de—, who had not a very good reputation for his punctuality in paying his debts, became reduced to his last Napoleon, and borrowed of M. B. 2000fr promising to return it next morning by his groom. The next and many subsequent mornings came, but no groom made his appearance. M. B. therefore felt himself at liberty to call upon his debtor and remind him of it; but by a strange fatality, the count never happened to be at home. Some months elapsed, and he had quite lost sight of him, when, last Sunday night, M. B. accidentally met the count at the Theatre de Renaissance, just as the latter had put down a five franc piece in order to obtain a better place in the theatre. M. B. instantly snatched up the money, and with a significant gesture, said, "Sir, now our account stands 1.995fr, against you, instead of 2.000fr. A few words ensued; but the count felt that the place was not suited for an explanation, and withdrew. In the morning, M. B. was roused from his sleep by the count, attended by two friends, bearing all the apparatus for a duel. M. B. on being made formally acquainted with the purport of the visit, declined the invitation on the ground that he and the count would not meet on equal terms, for if he (M. B.) fell, he should not only lose his life but his money also. This obstacle, however, was removed by one of the count's friends, who went home and soon returned with two notes of 1000fr each, which he exchanged with M. B. for the identical five franc piece taken at the ball. "Now, gentlemen," said M. B. "I still see no reason why the count and I should fight. He has paid me my money, and I have no hesitation in acknowledging him to be a man of honor. Besides, the new jurisprudence of the Court of Cassation excuses some weakness in my mind, for it visits the penalties of the law as well on the seconds as on the principals, and I have great reluctance in placing any two friends of mine in such a predicament."

The seconds put on long faces, M. B. pulled out his purse, put the money in it, and the party adjourned to a dejeuner a la fourchette at a fashionable restaurant's.

French paper.

From the Scottstown and County Magazine for Aug. 1779.

The following story used to be told by King George the 1st, at his time of relaxation from business.

"About the year 1815 there was a nobleman in Germany whose daughter was courted by young Lord—. When he had made such progress in this affair as is usual, by the interposition of friends, the old Lord had a conference with him, asking him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her. He answered "equal to her quality." To which the father replied that was no answer to the question. He desired again to know what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then answered, he hoped that was no question, for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old Lord owned his possessions to be great, but still asked if he had nothing more secure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The question was strange, but ended in this, that the father of the young lady gave his positive resolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and who would have such great estates but to a man who had a manual trade, by which he might subsist if driven from his own country. The young Lord was master of none at present; but, rather than lose his mistress, he requested only a year's time, in which he promised to acquire one; in order to which, he got a basket maker, the most ingenious he could meet with, and in six months became master of his trade of basket making, with greater improvements than even his teacher himself; and as a proof of his ingenuity and extraordinary proficiency in so short a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanship of his own performance, being a white twig basket, which, for many years after, became a general fashion among the ladies by the name of dressing baskets, brought to England from Germany and Holland.

To complete the singularity of this relation, it happened some years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law, sharing the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate, were drove naked out of their estates; and in Holland, for some years, did this young Lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baskets of white twigs to such an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this young German Lord the Hollanders derive those curiosities of twig work that are still made in the United Provinces."

Mr. Rives, at the late Charlottesville dinner related the following characteristic anecdote: A member of the U. S. Senate, who had cordially concurred with Mr. Rives, in his views, (while freely admitting that Mr. R. in his opposition to the favorite measure of the administration, stood upon the same ground he had before done,) very significantly said, "but that is not the question, Mr. Rives; it is a rule in dancing in my country, when the tune truns, you must turn. We have now a new tune and a new piper and yet you will not turn." Mr. Rives said, "he was not of the Jim Crow school of politicians; he could not thus 'turn about and wheel about,' as the presidential piper might direct."

Farmville Register.

BULWER AND HIS WIFE.

The novel lately published by the wife of Bulwer the novelist, has already passed through three editions in England. Its only merit consists in its bitterness, and the success with which it portrays the angered feelings of a vindictive woman. N. P. Willis, in the *Corsair*, gives the following account of the first misunderstanding between Bulwer and his wife.

Baltimore Chronicle.

"Bulwer was an ambitious man—full of genius, of profound learning, and liberal views. He had written Pelham, the first novel of the nineteenth century, and the Disowned, not far behind it in merit. He became a member of Parliament. To his wife he had breathed his hopes, his ambitious thoughts of what he could effect. He spoke as he would have spoken to his own soul. He entered the House of Commons; he rose to speak; it was his first trial; his fame was at its zenith; he saw the lights dance before his bewildered eyes; the student of the one solitary lamp was before blazing and flashing chandeliers, and his heart crept back to his book-girl sanctuary, and his tongue could not utter its beautiful and eloquent sentiments—he failed.—Stunned and confounded, he fled to the sanctuary of home, like the culprit to the sanctuary of the church. His wife was in her boudoir—she had heard of his defeat at a party where she was Her pride was stung. He entered to receive her sympathy. Dropping him a courtesy, she sneeringly addressed him: 'Ah, you are the distinguished Edward Lytton Bulwer, author of Pelham and the Disowned. You the man that was to regenerate England, to overthrow the Grey Ministry. Poor thing, scared by the flare of a candle!' He was overwhelmed with rage and slapped her on the face. He was unpardonable among men, but not among women. The provocation was great. This was one of the first causes of their separation; who was to blame in it? Morality and love will answer the question."

This spirited passage is extracted, not from Willis' "Corsair," as the Chronicle above asserts, but from a review of "Chevalery" in the National Intelligencer, in Washington City, from the pen of Henry J. Brent, a writer inferior to none in the country. N. Y. Star.

AN EXAMPLE AT LAST.

In the United States District Court, now sitting at Canandaigua, W. L. McKenzie has been convicted of violations of the neutrality of the United States, and been sentenced by Judge Conklin to 18 months imprisonment in the county jail of Monroe, and to pay a fine of \$10.

This, so far as we remember, is the first conviction obtained against the foreign disturbers of the peace of our frontier.

This McKenzie, after a long career of turbulence in Upper Canada, was one of the ringleaders in the revolt at Toronto—which failed mainly, as it seemed, through the cowardice of those who undertook to be patriots.

He fled to this state, and has since been busy in attempts to involve portions of our frontier population in his twopenny wrongs.

For the violations of our laws committed during this period, he was arraigned before the United States District Court. He conducted his own defense—made a speech "eight hours long,"—telling the whole story of his life—and then the jury, after an absence not half so long, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Judge forthwith pronounced the sentence we have recorded above.

We hope others, both native and foreign, who think lightly of hazarding the peace of two nations, so that their own personal grievances may be avenged, or their unreflecting love of excitement be gratified, will take warning from this conviction. N. F. American.

Pennsylvania Election.—By the report of the Senate committee, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to the number of votes given at the late election for Governor of Pennsylvania, and for and against the amendments to the constitution of this state, it appears that the whole number of votes on these two questions were as follows: For Governor; David R. Porter, 133,553; Joseph Ritner, 126,029. Majority for Porter, 7,524. Constitution for the Amendments, 119,228. Against the Amendments, 110,076. Majority for the Amendments, 3,152.

The aggregate vote for Governor, thus appears to have been 259,579; while on the far more important question of the Constitution, it is stated at 235,304. In other words, twenty-four thousand people voted for an executive officer, whose term of service must expire in three years, who did not deem it worth while to vote for or against the very form of constitution of the government under which they live, and to the duration of which there is no limit! What a commentary upon political wisdom!

Poulton.

Public opinion, says the Alexandria Gazette, amongst the opposition party in Virginia, seems to be fast settling down into a determination to endeavor to re-elect Mr. Rives to the Senate of the United States, and to make Mr. Tyler Governor of the State. Mr. Rives, it is understood, does not hesitate to avow himself as in decided opposition to the present administration.

The Planters Hotel in Augusta, Ga., with all its out buildings, occupying an entire square, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last inst.

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, July 4.

DEMOCRATIC CREED.

The Standard of last week comes out with what it calls the creed of the Democratic party, the most distinctive feature of which is, faith in the infallibility of Martin Van Buren. We propose running over the articles of this creed, and offering a note or two.

The creed commences with negative qualities. "The Democratic party," says the Standard, "do not believe that free suffrage is a curse to any people." This sentiment, we believe, prevails universally in this country, or nearly so; at least we know no Whig that has any desire to curtail it.

The Democratic party "do not believe that a State Government is incompatible with a General Government;" but "contend for the rights of the states as secured by our glorious constitution." If we have been rightly informed, the Federalists had a large share in framing the Constitution of the United States; and even Alexander Hamilton, whatever may have been his opinions in regard to "the rights of the states," was zealously active in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution. And it is for the preservation of this "glorious constitution," and of the rights of the states and of the people, that the Whigs are now contending. But how long is it since the Standard has become the champion of the States Rights party? What has caused this change to come over "the spirit of his dreams?" How long is it since the readers of the Standard were warned against the "disorganizing scheme of Calhoun and the Nullifiers," and exhorted to rally to the polls with the Democratic ticket, to "chase away the poisonous heresy of nullification!" Before the adhesion of Mr. Calhoun to his party, the editorials of the Standard were crowded with such phrases as "Nullifying Federal leaders," "Federal Nullifying Aristocrats," "League of Nullifiers, and Abolitionists," "Crafty Nullifiers," &c. and the northern and southern Democrats, we were informed, had entered into a "compact" to "crush the machinations of the Nullifiers and Abolitionists!" Since that period, the word "Nullifier" has disappeared from the columns of the Standard, and that "poisonous heresy" has become a sacred right, perfectly compatible with the provisions of our "glorious constitution!" It seems, therefore, that the creed of the Standard in this matter has varied since 1836.

The Democratic party "do not believe that Thomas Jefferson was a Jacobin, a ruffian, or an infidel." We never heard that Mr. Jefferson was accused of being a ruffian, though his connexion with Thomas Paine gave rise to an opinion that he favored infidelity. But we do not know that this has anything to do with the creed of political parties at the present day.

These preliminaries introduce us to the second part of the Standard's creed, which we shall pursue in order.

1. "The Democratic party believe in a rigid and safe construction of the Constitution"—"as I understand it."

2. "They are opposed to a National Bank." It may be proper to remark here, that the late Bank of the United States was recommended by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas; chartered by a Republican Congress; and approved by that truly Republican President, Mr. Madison. Upon its passage in the House of Representatives, 68 Republicans and 12 Federalists voted for it, and against it 29 Republicans and 42 Federalists—20 Republicans and 11 Federalists being absent. In the Senate, 18 Republicans and 4 Federalists voted for, and 4 Republicans and 6 Federalists against it. And furthermore, Mr. Madison, the father of the constitution, the head and organ of the old Republican party, and the author of the celebrated Virginia report of 1799, has since, in a letter to Mr. Ingersoll dated June 25, 1831, deliberately affirmed both the constitutionality and expediency of the United States Bank. It is, therefore, strictly a Republican measure—the continual barking of the Standard about "Federal Bank Whiggery" to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. "They are opposed to the recognition of any system of internal improvements by the General Government." The most splendid scheme of internal improvement yet proposed, was brought forward in a report prepared by John C. Calhoun, then one of the most influential leaders of the Republican party; and if we mistake not, General Jackson, in his

veto of the celebrated Mayaville road bill, recognized the right of Congress to construct works strictly national, his objection in that instance being founded upon its local character. Many other bills for internal improvement were every year sanctioned by him.

4. "They are opposed to a high and oppressive protective tariff." The tariff of 1816 was advocated by John C. Calhoun, and other Republican members of Congress, not for revenue only, but for protection, the avowed object being to provide a home market for our southern staple, Cotton. The tariff of 1824 was voted for in the Senate by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, while several leading Federalists voted against it. The tariff of 1828, distinguished as "the bill of abominations," was voted for by Martin Van Buren, the Democratic President of the United States; by Richard M. Johnson, the Democratic Vice President; by Silas Wright, the Democratic Senator from New York, the right arm of the administration; Thomas H. Benton, the Democratic Senator from Missouri; by James Buchanan, the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, afterwards appointed minister to Russia; by Mahlon Dickinson, the late Democratic Secretary of the Navy—the representatives of Federal Massachusetts violently protesting against it.

5. "They are opposed to all legalized monopolies destructive to the public weal." We do not exactly know what is here intended, but suppose it to be some Don Quixotte wind-mill, in demolishing of which the Standard intends to show his prowess.

6. "They are opposed to Abolition, and to any league or concert with abolitionists." It would be folly to say that there are no Abolitionists among the Whigs at the north; it would be worse than folly to say there are none in the Van Buren party. It is notorious that they are numerous among all parties in all the northern states. This the Standard very well knows. The Abolitionists are politic in their movements, and make the most of their capital. In Ohio, by uniting with the administration party, they have carried the state. In Massachusetts they are endeavoring to do the same thing. The Van Buren candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are both of them avowed Abolitionists. In reply to questions addressed to him by the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, Mr. Morton, the candidate for Governor, said: "In relation to the admission of new states with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man (Henry Clay) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

Dr. Duncan of Ohio, who has figured so largely in the Standard, is another full-blooded Abolitionist. But not being a Whig, the Standard has felt it a duty to cover up all his abolition sentiments. In his view all other faults are neutralized by a support of Martin Van Buren and the sub-treasury. If there is any league with the Abolitionists, it is not on the part of Mr. Clay. The part he took in the memorable Missouri question, his open and uniform conduct on all occasions in relation to the slave question, and more than all, the speech which he recently delivered, have rendered him more objectionable, in the sight of the northern Abolitionists, than any other person spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

We come now to the third division of the Standard's creed, the very corner stone upon which rests the whole superstructure. Fail in this and you are no Democrat, however faithful you may cherish all the others.

"The Democratic party," says the Standard, "are in favor of Martin Van Buren, the faithful exponent of the Constitution and consistent defender of Southern rights; because,

1st. "He has declared uncompromising hostility to the re-charter of a National Bank in any shape." In a republic, we were simple enough to suppose it was the province of the people and the Legislature to determine these things; but it seems that in a democracy the whole power rests in the hands of the President!

2d. "He has pledged himself to veto any law which Congress may pass for the Abolition of negro slavery in the district of Columbia, and to resist by all the authority he holds, every attempt of the northern fanatics to interfere with southern rights." A very safe pledge, because there is no probability that any such law will be passed during his administration, even should it be extended to eight years. His real sentiments upon this matter can be more accurately obtained from his re-

corded acts. The journals of the Legislature of his own state show that he did all in his power to prevent the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless with a provision abolishing slavery in the state. And while in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Van Buren voted to retain a section in a bill relating to Florida, which prohibited the migration from the states, and the settlement in that territory, of slaves, unless their masters settled there also.

3d. "He is the advocate of a total separation of the money of the people from the control of banking institutions"—and putting it for "safe-keeping" into the hands of Swartwout, Price, and other legions, by which means only about ten millions of dollars have been lost in two years!

4th. "He contends that there should be no more money collected from the people than is requisite for the necessary expenses of the Government;" or in other words, that the expenses of the Government should equal the amount of money collected from the people—witness the thirty millions of dollars appropriated last year, and the thirty-nine millions this!

So much for the devotion to Mr. Van Buren. But to constitute a true Democrat there is another duty of little inferior obligation; and that is "uncompromising" hatred to Mr. Clay—because, says the Standard,

1st. "He sustains the doctrines of Federalism, as advocated by Hamilton and Adams." Mr. Clay has maintained a conspicuous position among the republican leaders for more than thirty years; if he has at any time maintained heterogeneous doctrines, it devolves upon the Standard to show them. A life of virtue is of little value, if it can be destroyed by the *ipse dixit* of the Standard.

2d. "He is for a latitudinous and dangerous construction of the Constitution." If the Standard is serious in making this charge against Mr. Clay, he will doubtless be able to maintain it by referring to some instance in which the Constitution has been so construed by him; if not, we shall feel ourselves at liberty to place it among the thousand and one broad assertions, for which the Standard would be sorely puzzled to find proof.

4th. "He is the father of the falsely-styled 'American System,' and in favor of a high and oppressive protective tariff, at any cost, however high, to the other great interests of the country." We have before shown that Mr. Van Buren voted for the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, the highest tariffs ever levied in this country. It is well known that Mr. Clay is the "father" of the compromise act, by which the tariff will continue to be gradually reduced until 1842; a period quite as long, Mr. Clay has since taken occasion to say, as the friends of a protective policy supposed it might be necessary. This act was received with a high degree of satisfaction by all parties throughout the Union; and to this act Mr. Clay has expressed a determination strictly to adhere. Upon what, then, does the Standard found his assertion that Mr. Clay is in favor of a "high and oppressive" tariff?

5th. "He is in favor of a fifty million Bank, and other chartered monopolies, with exclusive benefits at the expense of the community." It is true that Mr. Clay, at the close of the session of Congress in 1838, submitted the plan of a National Bank, such as he thought would be useful to the country; but at the same time he distinctly stated that he should "regret to see such a Bank established, unless it were clearly called for by public opinion." He believed that a majority of the people of the United States were in favor of such an institution; but as no conclusive evidence of that fact existed, he thought it proper to wait until the will of the people should be clearly demonstrated. To their decision whatever it might be, he was disposed cheerfully to submit. How much more republican in spirit is this, than Mr. Van Buren's "uncompromising hostility to a National Bank," in any shape, or under any circumstances. The phrase "other chartered monopolies, with exclusive benefits at the expense of the people," is thrown in by the Standard only to swell his period, and to alarm the prejudices of the people. The Standard knows that the insinuation has no foundation whatever to rest upon.

6th. "He is leagued with the fanaticism of religious bigots, and the crusaders in the cause of Abolition, who are striving to consummate a scheme that will end in disunion, desolation and blood!" The Standard seems not to be aware into what absurdities his floundering wholesale assertions have thrown him. Only the week before, the Standard said that it was suggested to Mr. Clay, while deliberating over his late celebrated speech before its delivery, "that his hostility to

Abolition would mar the prospects of the Whigs in a choice of President." And yet he did deliver that speech, and did manifest his hostility to Abolition. Does this look like a league with the Abolitionists?

Having this very briefly noticed the Standard's creed, we dismiss the subject for the present. We shall probably hereafter again refer to some of them.

Lesson to Newspaper Borrowers.—[Time: Saturday morning 8 o'clock.—Scene: the breakfast table. A rap is heard at the door, and the newspaper is for a few moments opened before the fire.] "Come John, it won't do to dry it long—for I see our neighbor Snooks is sending his son after it." Another rap at the door. "Father wants to know if you will just lend him the newspaper for five minutes—if you ain't done with it he will send it right back. He only wants to see if the brig Star has been heard from, what our Tom went in." "Tell your father the brig is not reported." Home he trips, and as speedily returns: "Mother wants to know who was buried yesterday—can't you lend it to her just two minutes." "Tell your mother that all the deaths this week are Mr.—, and a child of Mr.—." In a few moments another rap—"Sister Susan wants to know if any body's married this week, and uncle Josh wants to know if there is any auction to day, and Father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there is any more pretty stories about that Jarvis woman—if you can't spare the paper, why can't you just write down what there is—just cause I don't want to keep running back and forward so." Here my lad, take this paper to your father—and round to all your uncles and aunts, and have it back, whatever is left of it, next Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, precisely, when you come to borrow the next." Ten applications on Saturday by borrowers, all sent to neighbor Snooks with a particular caution to return it there when due with. Monday morning, a rap at the door, and the boy with the paper is ushered in; "Mother says it is too much plague to keep the paper all the week, people keep coming arter it so."

Good Nature.—By hook or by crook, "Dame Grundy" was the most good-natured woman alive. Come what would, all was right and nothing wrong. One day Farmer Grundy told a neighbor that he believed his wife was the most even tempered woman in the world, for he never saw her cross in his life—and that for once he would like to see her so. "Well," said his neighbor, "go into the woods and bring home a load of the crookedest wood you can find, and if it doesn't make her cross nothing else will."

Accordingly, to try the experiment, he teamed home a load every way calculated to make a woman fret. For a week or more she used the wood copiously, but not a word of complaint escaped her lips. So one day the husband ventured to enquire of her how she liked the wood. "Oh, 'tis beautiful wood," said she, "I wish you'd get another load just like it, for it lays round the pot complete."

Mournful Casualty.—We are informed that a child aged about ten years, the daughter of Mr. Abraham Welch, who resides about ten miles in the forest, north of Lake Pleasant, was torn in pieces, and almost entirely devoured by a panther of the largest size, on Monday week. The child was playing on the bank of a small stream, with sight and hearing of the house when the panther sprang from a thicket of hemlock, and, seized her by the neck, and after dragging her into the thicket, proceeded to devour her at leisure. The mother of the little girl had gone to a spring a few rods below the house, for the purpose of obtaining a pail of water, and she returned just in time to see the monster leap the creek with the last remaining limb of her daughter hanging from his mouth. Mrs. Welch comprehended at a glance the extent of the calamity, and she immediately ran for her husband, who was engaged in making shingles nearly a mile and a half in the woods from the house. He immediately started in pursuit of the ferocious animal, but did not succeed in capturing him. All that could be found of the little sufferer was part of her frock, and some hair, all clotted and matted in blood.

The editor of a country paper says he can't write editorial and rock the cradle both at the same time, and that his readers must put up with his lack of original matter, until the baby is able to go alone!

Recently in this county, by the Rev. James Phillips, Mr. David Hart to Miss Elizabeth Petty, daughter of Mr. Allen Petty.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1839, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A John Jackson
Rev. Solomon Apple Duke Jordan
Wm. Anderson Wm. C. Jackson
Hans Anders K
B Thomas Kirk
John Bingham L
Job. Berry John Lockhart
Sam'l Bumpass 2 M
James Brown Mr. McCracken
W. Brannock Wagon-maker
Mrs. Sally & Julia James Murphy
Butters H. C. McDade
C James Malette
Wm. McKerral
Lewis Craven N
David Chisenhall O. Newlin
James H. Christie Wm. P. Nelson
Kenneth M. Clark O
Joseph Colwell E
Reubin Carden 2 Ellen O'Ferrell
Benj. Crutchfield P
Thomas Cate John Primrose 3
Polly Campbell R
Wm. Carrington James Riggs
Benj. Cole John Reuden
Thomas Couch James Ray
D Wm. W. Roberts
Baxter Davis S
James Dougherty John Scott
Patrick Doser James Smith and
F James Brown
Elizabeth W. Forrester T
Sam'l Forsythe Sam'l Thomson
Th. T. J. Fowler 2 Ellen S. Thomson
G W
Moses W. Guess L. M. Woods
H David Williams 3
Richard Henslee James Workman
Wilson Horner Wm. H. Woods 3
Thos. B. Hill Wm. Ward
Geo. W. Haywood Wm. A. Whitfield
Thos. W. Holden 2 Lemuel Wilkerson
J Y
Austin Jeffries Hillery Yearain
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
July 1st, 1839. 77—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Dep. J. W. J. Bingham
Tuition 2½ in advance J. A. Bingham.
English Dep. A. H. Ray.
Tuition 15¢ in advance S. W. Hughes.

THE Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Weekly Chronicle, and Western Carolinian will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

June 19. 75— 5w

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.
Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

Stray.

Taken up by Henry Tichel, living near the Shallow Ford, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange County on the 10th day of May, a HEIFER, two or three years old, of a yellowish colour, with a white spot on its forehead, a smooth crop off its right ear. Valued at four dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
June 19. 75—

Stray.

Taken up by Jesse McFarlane, living fourteen or fifteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange County on the 17th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a blaze in her face, white spots on each side of her shoulders, her fore top cut off, shod all round, five feet one inch high, fifteen or sixteen years old. Valued at \$17 50.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
June 19. 75—

FEMALE SCHOOLS

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. & Miss HENWELL'S School, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies, \$17 50
Music, 25 00
Drawing, 10 00
French, 15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash,
Dr. James Webb,
J. W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough.
W. Cain, sen. esq.
Judge Mangum, Orange.
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.

The Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15. 74—

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardians that the exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the 18th July next. The well known qualifications of those engaged in conducting it, the great advantages of its location in point of health, and the eminent morality of the community in which it is situated, conspire to give this Academy high claims on the confidence of the public. The studies of the classes are as follows:

Of the 1st Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 2nd Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 3rd Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Of the 4th Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class, \$17 00
Second Class, 15 00
Third Class, 15 00
Fourth Class, 12 50
Music on Piano or Guitar, 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
French Language, 15 00
Working on Canvas, 5 00
Working on Muslin, 3 00

J. S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.
WM. CAIN.
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

June 19. 75— 4w

A. J. DAVIE will sail for England in July, and will purchase BLOOD STOCK for any one wishing to improve their Horses, Cattle or Sheep.

Letters addressed to him at Hillsborough, N. C. will be attended to.

June 19. 75—

Stray.

Taken up by Mebane Jackson, living five miles east from Hillsborough, on 5th, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange County on the 8th instant, a brown MARE, two hind feet white, away back; four feet eight inches high, about twenty years old. Valued at \$12 50.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
June 19. 75—

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by unflinching vigilance and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as "Nothing to estimate, but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

We have lately witnessed two surgical operations performed at the Richmond Medical College Infirmary, by Dr. Warner, Professor of Surgery, which are of an interesting character. They were for congenital deformity of the foot, and consisted in severing the tendons, the contractions of which occasioned the deformity. Operations for this kind of deformity have been lately introduced into this country, and we believe have never been performed south of Philadelphia, where Dr. Mütter has operated for several cases. It is now an established principle, that where a tendon is severed, the two parts again unite by the formation of new tendon. Cases of extreme deformity may, therefore, be remedied, by a skillful surgeon, with the aid of proper compressing apparatus.

The first of the two cases operated for by Dr. Warner, was that of a club-foot termed by medical writers, *Talipes Equinus*, the subject a son of a highly respectable gentleman of Albemarle, of about ten years of age. The deformity consisted in the complete extension of the foot so that the heel was elevated at least three inches above the ground, whilst the foot was turned slightly inwards and rested upon the outer edge of the toes. The operation consisted in the complete section of the *Tendo Achilles*, which immediately remedied the deformity, so that there now remains no disparity between the two feet.

The second case was a double-club foot styled *Talipes Varus Verus*. The patient was a young man, aged twenty years. The feet turned inwards, so that the toes of each foot pointed to the angle of the other. They were turned completely over, the weight of the body resting on the top of each, during the upright position.

It was necessary, in this case, to cut, in addition to the *Tendo Achilles*, the long flexor muscle of the great toe, and the common flexor of the lesser toes. Notwithstanding the aggravated character of this deformity, immediately after the operation, the toes were directed forwards, the foot elongated, and at this time the weight of the body rests upon the sole of the foot.

The operations were performed in a very neat manner. None of the incisions occasioned an orifice more than a quarter of an inch in length. Ingenuity and care are requisite in applying the compressing apparatus and keeping the limb in proper position until a cure is effected, and Dr. Warner has shown skill in the manner in which he has performed this very important part of his office. We understand there are two other cases of club foot to be operated on at the College.

* Dr. Warner is a son of the late George Warner of Baltimore.

A Negative Compliment.—One of those individuals who seem to be peculiar to every house, store and office, familiarly known as "idlers, loungers," &c. &c. but more appropriately as "loafers," stepped into a store on Market street, the other day, and proceeding to a clerk very busily engaged at the desk assailed him with a string of interrogatories something after the following style:

"Young man, is Mr. Ready-money within?"
"No."
"Do you know how long it will be before he returns?"
"No."
"Do you know where he's gone?"
"No."
"You know where he lives at, I suppose, don't you?"
"No."

For the information of the reader, be it observed that each negative had, in double proportion, been delivered with an increased elevation of voice, and the effect of the finisher may be "better imagined than described," as the intruder demanded with some show of indignation:

"Is that the way you answer a gentleman?"
"No."
A clap of thunder was a fool to it, and the loafer was extinguished.

Remarkable Case of Spontaneous Combustion.—Among the cases recorded of the spontaneous combustion of the human body from habitual hard drinking, that of the Countess Bandi, of Cesena, is the most remarkable. She was aged 62, and went to bed well after drinking her usual portion of Cognac brandy. In the morning, her maid going to call her, found only parts of her body in the following situation: In the middle of the room was a heap of ashes, on one side of which were her two legs with stockings on untouched; between them were half the back part of the skull and brains, three fingers, blackened—the rest ashes. The bed was undamaged, but a great deal of soot was spread over the whole room.

George H. being informed that an imputer printer was to be punished for having published a spurious (King's) speech replied, that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

In 1706, the stage coaches went from London to York in four days, and now they perform the distance in twenty-four hours. In 1712, it took thirteen days to travel by coach from London to Edinburgh, and now it requires but forty hours. In 1760, travellers were two whole days in going from London, to Brighton, now they are only about five hours.

Attention!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on Friday the 15th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Saturday the 16th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

PAISLEY NELSON, Major.
June 25. 76—

Important to Wheat Growers.

THE subscriber owns the right of making and vending Samuel S. Allen's Portable Horse Power and Threshing Machine, in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Person, and Orange, in North Carolina, and Pittsylvania, in Virginia, and is now prepared to furnish them of superior quality, with the addition of composition boxes to the shafts. Price \$175.

Upwards of a dozen of these machines were put in operation by him the past year, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and as an additional evidence of their superiority, it can be shown that this machine received the first premium for three successive years, at the fair of the American Institute in New York.

Orders addressed to him, Milton, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

C. H. RICHMOND.
Milton June 8. 75—4w

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has produced astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 76—1

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1835, to wit:

On Monday the 1st of July, at Jesse Durham's.

Tuesday the 2d, at John Newlin's.

Wednesday the 3d, at Rufin's Mills.

Thursday the 4th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 5th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.

Saturday the 6th, at Michael Holt's.

Monday the 8th, at John S. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 9th, at George Fancett's.

Wednesday the 10th, at Chesley F. Faucett's.

Thursday the 11th, at James Hutchinson's.

Friday the 12th, at Andrew McCauley's.

Saturday the 13th, at Mason Hall.

Monday the 15th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 16th, at Alvin Nichols's.

Wednesday the 17th, at Mrs. McKee's.

Thursday the 18th, at Abner Parker's.

Friday the 19th, at William Lipscomb's.

Saturday the 20th, at Harris Wilkerson's.

Monday the 22d, at Zachariah Trice's Store (Dillard's).

Tuesday the 23d, at Z. Herndon's old Store.

Wednesday the 24th, at W. Trice's Store.

Thursday the 25th, at Chapel Hill.

Friday the 26th, at William H. Woods's.

The Magistrate appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1835, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, Sheriff.
June 12. 74—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MR. S. VASEUR

AS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,

Nuts of various kinds,

Preserved Sweetmeats,

Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,

Oranges and Lemons,

Cocoa Nuts,

Segars of various kinds,

Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the latest year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by her at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week. Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been acquainted with the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M. GARY & M. TAGGART.
Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 75—6m

House and Lot

For Sale—in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Church or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church, is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains nearly an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as his summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.
December 4. 48—

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which is exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties. As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academic course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade. The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$12 50.

English Department, \$8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
April 16. 65—

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the left side, tail short with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the first of April.

GEORGE DICKEY.
May 8. 65—1f

PROSPECTUS OF THE CASKET, AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French works, provided the past has never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the *Swif* at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The only number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted. The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—\$1 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmaster and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Attention!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B. Morrow's, on Friday the 30th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Saturday the 31st, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, Lieut. Col.
June 25. 76—

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.

MR. J. B. CARMICHAEL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the latest FASHIONS, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present. All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 9. 63—

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasant,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line.

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising dispatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to measure words of promise, or to cut ideas to please the fancy; but the plain thread of his advertisement presents the kabbles of truth, which will be fitted up to the letter.

His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24 1839. 71f

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, constiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, neuralgia, rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, their effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and frequent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral torpor, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, melancholia, and many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of these medicines. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadian. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 2. 63—

Just Received A LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets,

Crockery, Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Jewellery, PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains, Breast Pins,

Ear Rings, Finger Rings,

Pencils, Silver Tea and Table Spoons,

Music Boxes, Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable dispatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
April 1. 63—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two seasons; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the management of her school, and as a guarantee not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 23. 61—

The Semi-Weekly Whig.

THE first number of the Semi-Weekly edition of the New York Whig is herewith submitted to the public. It will be regularly published henceforth every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on a sheet of the size of the Daily Whig and half the size of the Weekly, and forwarded by the earliest mails to their patrons. It will contain all the matter of the Daily Whig except the advertisements, and be afforded at the low price of Three Dollars per annum in advance. It is believed that this is the cheapest Semi-Weekly paper in the country.

The character of the New York Whig—Daily and Weekly—is now widely known. It has been published about sixteen months, and in that brief period has acquired an extensive circulation, and we trust, a fair standing among its contemporaries. It aims to present in a medium sheet an amount of reading matter fully equal to the average of the Great Dailies of New York and our other Commercial cities. Its contents will comprise Literature, Politics and General Intelligence, in about equal proportions. In the Literary Department, no great pretensions are made to originality, but the best repositories of Foreign and American Literature are open to its conductors, and they endeavor to select therefrom a varied and interesting banquet. In General Intelligence, we hope to be neither behind nor inferior to our immediate contemporaries. In Politics, our journal will be all that its name purports—fearlessly, zealously, and we trust, efficiently. Whig. Experienced pens are enlisted in its service, and we trust that it will render good service to the country in the advocacy of sound principles and good measures, and the fearless exposure of the iniquities, corruptions and ruinous tendencies of Loco Focoism.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by J. GREGG WILSON & CO., 102 Nassau Street.

New York, May 9. 73—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Church street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Cambrs,

French, English and American Prints, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS,

Black, Blue-Black, and Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and

Stone Ware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets,

Cotton Yarn, Castings and Seythe Blades,

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.